

LOAN SUCCESS CERTAIN, GLASS TELLS CALDER

Secretary Denies Need of
Calling Congress to As-
sist in Drive.

U. S. DEBTS NOT LARGE

Yankee Dollar at Premium,
Bonds Will Soar Above
Par, He Says.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary of the Treasury Glass has taken sharp issue with Senator Calder (N. Y.) over the recent speech of the latter which virtually demanded the immediate convening of a special session of Congress to enact financial legislation. Mr. Glass made his remarks in a letter made public to-night. Senator Calder had expressed grave fear for the success of the Victory Liberty Loan.

The conditions under which the loan authorization passed the House and Senate—only three negative votes in the House being recorded and none in the Senate—were reviewed by Mr. Glass, who then declared "to act in accordance with your suggestion and ask the President to call the Congress in special session to enact immediately additional legislation in aid of the Victory Liberty Loan would imply a distrust which I do not feel of the action already taken by the Senate and approved by the President for there have been no adverse developments since that action was taken."

Mr. Glass said he is in close touch not only with the business community but with the "undercurrents affecting our financial and industrial welfare and which bear directly and indirectly upon the Victory Liberty Loan." He said that in this he wrote he takes "a very optimistic view of the prospect for the Victory Liberty Loan and of the future of this country."

War Reaction Seen.

"It is perhaps not unnatural that we Americans like all the other peoples of the world the war continued. 'Should have had to go through a period of depression and discontent, even of bitterness, after the winning of the great war. But this was only the natural reaction from the intense physical and spiritual effort which the war called forth and from the overstimulation of all our energies and activities."

Actual warfare ended close on the heels of a bitter political fight, he explained, when it was approaching winter, making the resumption of normal peace activities difficult. New commercial and industrial life is being seen, he said, following the removal of the restraints made by the war. Mr. Glass admitted the problems arising from failure of Congress to enact some important legislation notably for the railroad, and Congress now being out of session, presented a very grave situation and one of "great embarrassment" to the Government. However, he declared "means will be found" to take care of this situation until Congress is called again.

Mr. Glass then detailed the present financial situation of the Government and the country. "The war is won. Our present national debt of less than \$25,000,000,000 is our ultimate national debt after all war bills are paid. It is less than \$10,000,000,000 of obligations of foreign governments. The barest fraction of our national resources. The relation of our debt to our population and resources is small indeed compared to that of any of the great countries of Europe."

Dollar Exchange Shows.

"The discontinuance of Government interference with the foreign exchange market has demonstrated the true position of dollar exchange which is not at a premium in relation to the currencies of all of the European countries which were engaged in the war, but has not only approached parity with the dollar but reached a premium with respect to the currencies of European nations."

"Our reserve, the greatest in amount in the world, is now \$4,000,000,000, in circulation and deposit in any of the countries which were engaged in the war, was on March 28, 1919, \$1.9 per cent. of the total liabilities of the Federal Reserve banks. This compares most favorably with a combined reserve of 48 per cent. in 1918. It is just before the armistice, particularly in view of the fact that since that date the Government's expenditures, for the most part growing out of the war, have amounted to \$3,000,000,000, a greater part of which has necessarily been provided by the sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness to the banking institutions of the country."

"There is to-day no insufficiency of credit for the needs of any useful enterprise nor insolvency of government or our credit structure. The payment of the Government's bills, the settlement of its contracts and the liquidation of its liabilities should go forward with all possible speed. There never has been and never will be lack of cash in the Treasury to make the payments."

No Foreign Debt Drag.

"Now that the war is over and the industry of the country is no longer subjected to the forcing process which was necessary to stimulate the maximum of production of war supplies, the needs of industry and commerce for credit will automatically be greatly reduced. The Government's expenditures, which shortly after the armistice reached a maximum in excess of \$2,000,000,000 in a month, should after the war bills have been paid, quickly decline to less than \$2,000,000,000 a year, in addition to the interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt. This debt is widely distributed among the people and the Government is not responsible for the liquidation in large amounts of the signing of the armistice, he said, but is largely traceable to the fact that many patriotic citizens bought bonds beyond their ability to hold them, and this condition of the market was actuated by the reaction following the armistice by the desire to realize losses before the end of the year and thus reduce taxes by the changed financial position of many owners of bonds when actual warfare ceased, and "most of all by the wicked device of some unscrupulous speculators who took advantage of the inexperience of many small investors in Lib-

BAKER SAILS NEXT WEEK FOR FRANCE

Will Board Leviathan Here
Monday for Trip to Liqui-
date Claims.

MANY MILLIONS INVOLVED

Wilson May Use Costly Leases
to Force Treaty Ratifica-
tion by Senate.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Baker has completed plans for his next trip to Europe. He will leave here Sunday night and go aboard the Leviathan Monday. W. Cuthell, who has been associated with the Secretary of War on war claims matters, and Stanley King, confidential adviser, will accompany him. Upon reaching Paris Mr. Baker at once will begin consultation with the liquidation committee respecting claims of the French Government against the United States and claims of the United States Government against the French. A seemingly interminable number of problems are involved, but the committee is expected to have all preliminary work completed before Mr. Baker's departure. Mr. Baker said he did not exactly know how the signing of the treaty would affect many of the contracts based on an abrogation at prescribed time "after the war." The winding of these contracts is so different, he said, that each one would have to be studied. In some cases, he said, the war has run its course "after the war" in other cases the war is still in progress.

Whether the war will be regarded as terminated when the treaty is signed or whether action will have to wait until the Senate ratifies the treaty would have to be decided by the legal authorities. National Government sent by Mr. Baker. Several officials here have pointed out that it would cost the American people millions of dollars in absolute necessities if the treaty is not ratified. It is, it is said, a question of having action based on the signing of the treaty. However, it is possible that the treaty will be ratified without delay.

The new issue probably will be out of the way before the Victory Liberty Bond issue is put on the market April 21. The Victory Liberty Bond issue is expected to purchase most of the bonds. This fact, and the comparatively small total offered, it is believed, will prevent the Victory Liberty Loan, which will run into the billions.

MILWAUKEE VOTERS THRASH SOCIALISTS

Continued from First Page.

here. At noon, for instance, the vote was higher than in any previous election on record.

The women who voted were not alone the wives of the men, but also the daughters were out to vote the Socialist ticket and the Socialist party had its women workers. Mrs. J. T. H. Spence and Mrs. E. J. Lindsay, volunteered their services to convey thirty women, all over the age of 70, from the city to the polling booth to vote against Socialism.

Clubwomen stood in line for an hour in the cold to wait their turn and they knew how they wanted to vote. They took less time to vote on the machines than the men. The society's rich were notable figures in the crowd. Three society women, Mrs. J. T. H. Spence and Mrs. E. J. Lindsay, volunteered their services to convey thirty women, all over the age of 70, from the city to the polling booth to vote against Socialism.

PRESTON DEFEATED
FOR A THIRD TERM

Baltimore's Anti-Annexation-
ists Revenged at Polls.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
BALTIMORE, April 1.—After an unusually hot municipal campaign, Mayor James H. Preston, candidate for reelection, was elected to a third term. The victory was achieved by a margin of 4,000. It was a fight of the city against the State organization with a number of competitors, all of which had been defeated in previous years.

The annexationists recently brought into the city against their will by Mayor Preston, who succeeded in winning the election, and their supporters voted solidly for Williams while many of the city office holders were lukewarm and had little heart in the fight. Many of them voted against Preston.

The Mayor, who has at times been rather undiplomatic in his methods, has made many personal enemies in his two terms and this also brought many votes against him.

In the councilmanic primaries the city organization elected a majority of its candidates.

The overwhelming sentiment in favor of recreation on Sunday is reflected in the vote for John A. McKenna, father of the Sunday recreation bill. He led all his opponents for the Democratic nomination in the Tenth ward. City Councilman West, who opposed the measure, was badly defeated.

BRITISH CONCILIATE SAMOA.

Native Chiefs Withdraw Demand
for American Rule.

TUTUOLA, American Samoa, March 31.—(Delayed)—British Samoan chiefs withdrew to-day their petition requesting transfer to American rule. They expressed dissatisfaction only with conditions under Colonel Logan, former British administrator. Colonel Tate, his successor, conciliated them and gained their confidence.

Native Chiefs of Western Samoa, under British rule were reported early in March to have been dissatisfied with the administration. They were represented as favoring a transfer of the islands of Upolu and Savaii to American jurisdiction. The situation followed the influenza epidemic which exacted a heavy toll of lives in the British section, but did not reach the American territory, expressed dissatisfaction against it with great strictness.

Fifth Sleeping Epidemic Death.

The death of Herman Cohen at Bellevue Hospital yesterday after a sleep of ten days was the fifth in the epidemic of the sleeping city physicians. He had been under hospital treatment for twenty-four hours. Cohen was a promoter, 44, living at 404 East Tenth street. The cause of his death was "sleeping sickness" in the hospital. The first death was reported March 14.

U. S. ENDS CONTROL OVER MEAT PACKERS

Wilson Releases Them From
License System Started
September Last.

NO LIMIT UPON PROFITS

Stockyards Remain Under Fed-
eral Jurisdiction—Order's
Effect Problematical.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The meat packing industry, which has been under Federal license since October, 1917, was released to-day from Food Administration control by a proclamation signed by President Wilson in Paris.

Under the proclamation "all persons, firms, corporations or associations engaged in importing, manufacturing, including packing, slaughtering, fresh, canned or cured beef, pork, mutton or lamb" are released from license by the Food Administration.

Stockyards, which were placed under license under another proclamation signed in September, 1918, and are administered by the Agricultural Department, remain under the control of that Department. Regulations under these licenses have no concern with prices and have to do only with physical phases of the industry. Food Administration officials explained that the administration never had exercised any control over the yards.

Profits Now Unlimited.

The President's action regarding the meat packers, officials said, releases the industry from supervision of every kind exercised by the Food Administration, including restrictions upon margins of profit. These profits, it was said, were limited to 3 per cent. on total annual business, and about 2 per cent. on the turnover on meat.

It was pointed out, however, that the mandatory features of the Lever act under which the industry was controlled prohibiting unfair practices, hoarding and profiteering, remains in force, but under the authority of Federal courts. Prosecutions for violations of the act, it was said, would be made by United States District Attorneys through regular procedure.

While the only information concerning the proclamation was transmitted to the Food Administration in a brief cable from President Wilson, details of the action probably were taken as the result of the recent discontinuance of the Allied Provisions Export Commission, which had been set up to control the export of meat and of allocation of meat purchases for allied countries.

The only control over food commodities left to the Food Administration is the control of release of commodities from cottonseed and cottonseed products, sugar and wheat and its products, which are under the supervision of the Food Administration's Grain Corporation in New York. The statement of division of the administration will be maintained for the purpose of imposing penalties should any become necessary while these commodities remain under control.

The withdrawal of profit margins on meat, officials said, probably will not apply to large substitutes made from cottonseed oil products, but to large compounds made from animal fats.

Live Stock Still Controlled.

CHICAGO, April 1.—At the United States Bureau of Markets here it was pointed out that the recent release of stock on packers' products to-day applied directly to dealings in packing house products and not directly to the live stock market. Live stock, it was said, is still subject to Government license. This license is from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Inasmuch as for sufficient reason any license is necessarily exposed to possible revocation, the release of live stock industry is by no means yet taken altogether from under the Federal control which resulted from the strenuous war time control without actual withdrawal of license in any given case much margin for regulation exists through a hint or warning to the packers to enlarge their stock against the public welfare will result in a definite license withdrawal.

Packer representatives here, upon receipt of the news of the release of live stock, said they wished to read the text of the new order before discussing its effects.

Several said the effect probably would be negligible. Whether live stock prices advanced, one packing house representative thought, depended on the foreign market and the demand for meat. He said that the release of live stock might have on the export market. Another pointed out that as the packers had no control over the release of live stock, the Food Administration permitted, removal of this limitation was not likely, in his opinion, to have much effect.

SLEEP TALK WREAKS HOME.

Wife Marmored "Warren," Res-
band's Name Is "John."

The first name of Capt. Phillips, who is a tugboat captain employed at the navy yard and lives in 479 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, is John. So he began to talk things when his wife awoke one night he heard the wife say plaintively in her sleep:

"Oh, Warren, they are not treating me right."

Capt. Phillips told Vice-Chancellor John Griffin in Jersey City yesterday during his suit for divorce that by no trick of pronunciation could the name of his wife be "Warren."

"Who is this Warren?" "Thereseum," he told Chancellor Griffin, "she became incoherent."

Determined to learn more about "Warren," the captain got out of bed, put his slippers on and searched the apartment. He told the Chancellor that on his bedside table he found a note signed "W." and reading:

"Dear: The house will be ready by the first of July. Why not come down for the two months? It is very lonely. Although there are lots of people, they are not like you and your family."

Capt. Phillips charges desertion. His wife denies it and says the husband expressed dissatisfaction only with conditions under Colonel Logan, former British administrator. Colonel Tate, his successor, conciliated them and gained their confidence.

Ask Higgins Estate Settlement.

Application was made yesterday for a judicial settlement of the estate of the late William Higgins, who died in 1914 at 104 West Fifty-ninth street, in 1918 Morgan J. O'Brien, former Supreme Court Justice, and John Burke, executor, filed the application. The present value of the estate is given as \$104,744, consisting principally of railroad stocks, United States Steel and oil securities. Deceased made several bequests of \$5,000 each to Catholic institutions and \$10,000 to Estate O'Brien, his godchild.

Sims to Be Welcomed Here.

Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war, will be welcomed home by the Mayor's Committee when he arrives on the Mauretania, probably Tuesday. The liner will leave West to-day. Plans are being made by the committee for an elaborate reception, including a conveyance to the Navy from the ship's berth.

CAPT. DELEHANTY WEDS IN FRANCE

Marriage Follows Six Weeks
Romance of War.

Word has been received by Mrs. Daniel Delehanty of 44 East Seventy-ninth street of the marriage of her son, Capt. Bradley Washington Delehanty, of the 808th Infantry, Seventy-seventh Division, and Miss Margaret Roland of Haines, Wis. in Paris on Saturday last. Miss Roland was an ambulance driver in the American Red Cross. She and Capt. Delehanty met while both were on leave in the south of France six weeks ago. Their marriage had been planned to take place after their return to this country, but was hastened by changes in the military orders of both the bride and bridegroom.

Capt. Delehanty as intelligence officer of the 808th Infantry was the last man to reach the "lost battalion" of Major Whitley during the Argonne fighting last fall. He fought his way at the head of a company in an attempt to rescue the command the night before it was finally cut off and returned to regimental headquarters with a map found on a dead German officer which indicated the position of the "lost battalion." He is the son of the late Capt. Daniel Delehanty, United States Navy, who served with distinction in the Spanish war and who was for many years the governor of Baltimore Harbor, Staten Island. Through his mother, who was Miss Frances Washington of San Francisco, he is a descendant of a brother of the first President of the United States. He was graduated from Cornell, is a member of the Cornell and Palham Country clubs and an architect, with offices in West Forty-fifth street.

The cable telling of Capt. Delehanty's wedding informed his mother that Lieut. Thornton Delehanty of the 50th Massachusetts Gun Battalion, now a courier attached to the Peace Commission, and Miss Frances Delehanty, sister of the bridegroom, were witnesses to the marriage in Paris.

APPROVE ARRESTS IN TURKEY.

Baker Authorizes Release of Amer-
ican Spy Suspects by British.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Baker has approved a request of the British military authorities in Turkey that they be permitted to arrest on charges of treason James Spohr, a naturalized American citizen, and his wife, declared officially to have been secretly associated with the head of the German spy network in Palestine and among British Indian subjects.

The plan is to have the couple brought to the United States for trial. Because the United States and Turkey have been at war the arrests could not be made by the American military authorities, but the Judge Advocate General's office held that the British Military Commission, "under the common law of military occupation," could take Spohr and his wife into custody and turn them over to the United States.

Spohr, said to be of German origin, has been employed as a professor at the Hadramout University in Jerusalem. His wife is of Turkish birth, but, according to the charges, is known to have lived at German headquarters. Both are charged with having engaged in violent anti-British and anti-American propaganda, principally through speech making and distribution of inflammatory literature.

DAVID LUBIN LEFT \$600,000.

Most of Philanthropist's Great For-
tune Spent Before Death.

The private philanthropist engaged in by David Lubin, owner of a large department store on the Pacific coast, so reduced his fortune that he was reported to be worth several millions of dollars, his will, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, disclosed a net estate valued at \$600,000. Mr. Lubin was formerly a resident of Sacramento, where he did business and died in Rome while a delegate to the National Institute of Agriculture, but the will states he considered himself a resident of New York City.

He was married to his children, Dorothy, Grace and Theodore Lubin, shall divide his books equally among them, and his wife, Florence Lubin, shall receive the sum of \$100,000. His children, Dorothy, Grace and Theodore Lubin, \$100,000 is left outright, and \$100,000 goes to his daughter, Eva. A seventh share of the estate, valued at \$100,000, is left to the Hebrew College of Cincinnati, and \$10,000 to establish a pension fund for employees, and \$10,000 for starting "a national academy of music for the negro people as suggested in my book 'Let There Be Light.'" The residue is left to the widow, children and grandchildren.

HALF OF FLEET FOR PACIFIC.

Warships Will Be Divided on
Fifty-Fifty Basis.

SEATTLE, April 1.—Half of America's Atlantic warship fleet is to be assigned in permanent station to the Pacific, members of the House of Representatives' Naval Affairs Committee declared to-day.

"It will be a fifty-fifty proposition, the fleet being equally divided," Representative William J. Browning, New Jersey, declared.

Representative Browning said he believed the plan for the change will be started as soon as Secretary Daniels returns from Europe.

PREDICTS CHANGES IN LEAGUE'S TERMS

Senator Hitchcock Declares
Criticism Will Be Met by
Paris Conference.

EXPECTS RATIFICATION

Is a Treaty, Not a New Govern-
ment, He Advises Business
Men in Washington.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Neb.), Democrat, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and spokesman of the Administration in the Senate, in a speech before the Commercial Club here to-night predicted the amendment of the League of Nations covenant in four particulars, and its ratification by the Senate.

Mr. Hitchcock has been the foremost of the Senatorial defenders of the Administration's plans for the League of Nations. His utterances to-night were given added weight on that account, coupled with the cable advice from Paris.

"The League of Nations is a treaty," he said. "It is not a new government, as some have supposed. It is a treaty which will be entered into by fourteen nations and that would delay the peace settlement. When the peace settlement comes over here for the ratification of the Senate it will probably be too late for the Senate to attempt amendments. Any amendment adopted by the Senate would have to go back for acceptance by the other thirteen nations and that would delay the peace settlement for a long time."

"This treaty, therefore, when it comes to the Senate will have had the benefit of criticism not only in the United States but in other countries and will probably include such amendments as public opinion has demanded."

Senator Hitchcock then, although disclaiming any particular information, enumerated the features of the treaty which he expects to be changed before it is submitted to the Senate for ratification.

"I assume that one objection will be removed by the insertion in the league constitution of a definite provision that, at 1,000 miles from the league, no individual nation the control over its domestic affairs, including of course immigration, shall be subject to the league."

Another objection I think will be removed by making it clear that no decision of the executive council will be made except by unanimous vote."

LYONS NOW POLICE CAPTAIN.

West Sixty-eighth Street Station
Lieutenant Is Promoted.

Lieut. Michael A. Lyons of the West Sixty-eighth street police station was promoted to a captaincy assigned to his present post when he was summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday. Three other policemen were made lieutenants and six were promoted to sergeants.

Lieut. Lyons is 46 and has been a member of the force since 1898. He was made a lieutenant in 1906 and was first on the eligible list for promotion to his present grade. The sergeants promoted were William McCullen, Joseph Reynolds and Peter Masterson, who is now serving in France.

Patrolmen William H. Daly, Jr., Joseph Koubeky, John B. Copeland, James Quinlan, Jr., Abraham A. Brody and Matthew F. Daly were made sergeants.

WINS DECREE AND ALIMONY.

Music Teacher Who Threw Goldfish
at Husband Gets Divorce.

Although she admitted hurling a jar of goldfish at her husband's head and later chasing him with a carving knife, Mrs. Cora E. Roberts, a music teacher of 217 Amsterdam street, East Orange, N. J., won a divorce with alimony of \$15 a week before Vice-Chancellor Lane in Newark yesterday. She claimed that her husband, Harry E. Roberts, a coal dealer, had beaten her constantly from the date of marriage in March, 1907, until their separation in September, 1916, once having kicked her from the front porch.

Mrs. Roberts sought the decree on the ground of constructive desertion. She was allowed \$100 counsel fees. Roberts lives at 852 Park avenue, Orange.

BANDITS ROB BOND MAN, SHOOT CLERK

Get \$2,500 From Office Oppo-
site Penn Station as
Throng Stream By.

ESCAPE IN A TAXICAB

Foreigner Fires as Salesman
Leaps at Him, Then Beats
Proprietor on Head.

Two taxicab bandits held up the office of a Liberty bond broker and real estate dealer in Thirty-fourth street last night directly opposite the entrance to the Long Island section of the Pennsylvania station. Hundreds of persons were streaming by outside as they shot one of the clerks and beat down the proprietor with blows from the butt of an automatic pistol, after which they rifled the safe and escaped with cash and Liberty bonds valued at about \$3,500.

A few yards up the street a taxicab was waiting with a chauffeur at the wheel. The robbers were jamming bank notes and bonds into their pockets as they crossed the crowded sidewalks and jumped inside the cab, which was lost in the mass of traffic before the policeman who was on post across the street could be called. The police were able to get only a meager description of the couple, but a general alarm was sent out and railroad stations and ferries were guarded.

Robber Looks Scene Over.

The hold-up took place in 237 West Thirty-fourth street, where William H. Burroughs of 141 West 11th street, a real estate dealer in Liberty bonds, War Savings Stamps and other securities. He has two assistants, Albert Granville, 608 West Forty-second street, and John Gibson, who is nearly 40 years old. The office consists of one small room.

Yesterday afternoon a foreigner, whom Burroughs describes as being about 3 feet 6 inches tall and stockily built, entered and offered two 150 Liberty bonds of the Fourth loan for sale. They were purchased from him at the market price. At 1:30 o'clock last evening he returned with a companion a couple of inches shorter than himself and not so heavily built. Mr. Burroughs told the police afterward that the man was a foreigner, between 35 and 40 years old, and that they were dark caps and overcoats. Beyond that he could give no details of their appearance.

The man who had been in previously offered a War Savings stamp for sale and Gibson started for the cash drawer. He was so slow, however, that Burroughs took from a safe a \$500 Liberty bond, valued at \$600 and started counting out five \$10 bills. As he was bending over the visitors drew automatic pistols and covered Burroughs and his assistants.

Granville Tries to Fight.

"Throw up your hands—all of you!" called out the taller.

Granville, who is 42 and vigorous, turned about quickly.

"No you don't!" he cried. "You can't pull that here!" and he launched himself straight at the man who was covering him with an automatic. There was a spurt of flame and a report and Granville dropped to the floor with a bullet through his left shoulder. Burroughs started to close on the bandit, whose companion sent him reeling with a blow from the butt of his weapon. He followed it up with others and the real estate dealer fell with his scalp torn and bleeding.

While one robber kept Gibson covered with a pistol the other, through the safe, seized Burroughs' wallet and hastily gathered all the Liberty bonds and war savings stamps in sight. He took up with others and the real estate dealer fell with his scalp torn and bleeding.

Patrolmen Henry Vogel of the West Thirty-seventh street station, on duty on the other side of the street, Burroughs as soon as he could scrambled to his feet and rushed to the office. It was five minutes after the robbery that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The ambulance surgeon took several stitches in the wound in Burroughs' head.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Sauce for the Goose

"I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effectual as their strict construction," said General Grant in his inaugural of 1869.

There is a world of practical wisdom in this honest utterance that is particularly applicable to the prohibition legislation. Rebellion, "No Beer, No Work," is not the weapon wherewith to fight it. Opposition to the law is contrary to the true spirit of American democracy.

The Harriman National Bank would favor Grant's method, and if the Eighteenth Amendment be added to the Constitution, would have it scrupulously observed. At the same time, let the Fifteenth Amendment, for which Lincoln fought and died, be observed with like scrupulousness in every state of the Union, including those Southern states where the negro vote, even when it is cast, is not counted, and is often not permitted to be cast.

Incidentally, of 360,710 colored men inducted into the Service by draft, 239,077, or 65%, were citizens of Southern states whose total white contribution was only 370,269. Mississippi gave 24,066 colored, 19,296 white; South Carolina 25,798 colored, 18,261 white; Louisiana 28,711 colored, 27,494 white; Georgia 34,303 colored, 32,538 white; Florida 12,904 colored, 12,012 white.

While the Harriman National Bank is not directly concerned with the wisdom or justice of negro suffrage or prohibition, it is concerned, directly and deeply, with the rights and privileges of citizenship as conferred by the principles of the Constitution under which we have successfully achieved 130 years of our national life.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 5 O'CLOCK P. M.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

THE SENSES

Did you ever stop to con-
sider that a really delightful
meal pleases four of the five
senses—sight, smell, touch
and taste?

At CHILDS every dish is
made first of all nourishing,
and then delightfully pleasing
to the senses—that is the
standard.

Take a plate of griddle cakes,
for example—wholesome
and nourishing, beyond a
doubt.

Their rich, brown coloring
pleases the sense of sight;
their savory aroma, the sense
of smell; their steaming hot-
ness, the sense of touch;
and their delicious flavor,
the sense of taste.